THE North-China Herald.

VOL. II., N°. 69. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1851. PRICE, D$. 15 ℔ ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. 1. Ship *LEBANON*, Captain DREW, will have early despatch for the above Port. For Freight apply to

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghai, 1st November, 1851.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. FLETCHER WESTRAY, is authorised to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 10th November, 1851.

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned have mutually agreed from this date to dissolve the Partnership hitherto existing between us under the firm of IRONS & MOTTLEY.

JAMES IRONS.
GEORGE MOTTLEY.

Shanghai, 23rd October, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and responsibility of Mr. SIMON BACH, cease from this day, the business being continued by the remaining partner, under the firm as heretofore, of

BACH & ARONE.

Shanghai, 30th September, 1851.

INSURANCES.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong*.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONOKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	Harbour Risk. Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ½ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA and CLARET, just arrived per *John Bunyan*, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London. Apply at the Godowns of

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 30th October, 1851.

FOR SALE.

GENUINE CREAMING CHAMPAGNE, from the Firm of MUMM & Co., Rheims; just landed ex *John Bunyan*.

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Shanghae, October 16th, 1851.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

FOR SALE.

A Small quantity of fine clean GRATE COAL, at Drs. 10 per ton, delivered from the Store of the undersigned.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 19th November, 1851.

ON SALE.

JUST received per last Overland Mail, a fine assortment of TWEED, newest pattern, and superfine BROAD BLACK CLOTH, also Ladies' and Gentlemens' KID GLOVES, assorted colors.

Expected per *Chebucto* from London, the following fine assortment of FANCY BISCUITS, viz:—

Tins MIXED READING BISCUITS.
„ MACHINE BISCUITS.
„ CRACKNELS (for Wine.)
„ Do. small size tins.
„ COFFEE BISCUITS.
„ RICH ARROWROOT BISCUITS.
„ CURRANT TUNBRIDGE do.
„ LEMON do. do.
„ CINNAMON do. do.
„ SEED do. do.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 5th November, 1851.

FOR SALE.

TWO BILLIARD TABLES, Complete, made by THURSTON, of London.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, October 31st, 1851.

Ex JOHN BUNYAN.

JUST received and on sale by the undersigned the undermentioned OILMAN'S STORES and STATIONERY. These Goods have all been carefully selected by the best London Houses and are to be had on most reasonable terms.

Oilman's Stores:

Jams; Jellies; Patras Currants in Jars; French Imperial Plums; Muscatel Raisins; Jordan Almonds; Barcelona Nuts; Dried Herbs; Red Herrings; Fresh Salmon, in Tins; Green Peas; Carrots; Mock Turtle Soup; Soup and Bouilli; Sardines; Oysters; Haddocks; Salted Salmon, in Jars; Scotch Oatmeal, in Tins; Pearl Barley; Berkley and Cheddar Cheese; York Hams; Bacon, in Tins; Pickles; Mustard; Beef-Steak Sauce; Essence of Anchovies; Assorted Sauces; Capers; Olives; Anchovy Paste; Bottled Fruits; Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup; and Salad Oil.

Stationery:

Consisting of Large size French Overland Post; Do. do. Note; Cream laid Note; Albert size do.; Queen's do.; Vandyke do.; Quarto do.; Large Note; Yellow Wove do.; Self-sealing Envelopes; Initial Wafers; Wafers; Private Ledgers, in Russian Leather Cases; Morocco Dressing Cases; Foreign Envelopes; Account Books; Pocket Ledgers; Private Ledgers, with Lock; and numerous others articles.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 17th October, 1851.

JUST LANDED.

ON SALE by the undersigned the undermentioned STORES—

Fine LOAF and CRUSHED SUGAR.
A large variety of Scented SOAP in small Boxes, well assorted for families.
Yellow SOAP in 18-lb.'s Boxes.

ALSO,

A few small Casks of MALAGA WINE, and GINGER WINE.
A fine assortment of CLOTH of various Patterns.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 25th September, 1851.

Ex JAMES SCOTT, and EQUATOR.

ON SALE by the undersigned, an assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY & PROVISIONS, all of which are of the best description.—

Ship Chandlery:

Best Europe Rope, from ¾ to 8 inches; Umberline; Marline; Houseline; Spun-yarn; Gaskum; Twine; Stockholm Tar; Stockholm Pitch; Sheathing Copper, from 14 to 24 oz.; Composition Copper ing Nails, from ½ to 1¼ inch; Copper Pump Tacks, from ¾ to 1¼ inch; Best Treble Purchase Blocks Brass Coakd. Plankt. and Bolted; Single Do. Do.; Double and Single 4 inch Blocks, with Brass Sheeves; Double and Single Blocks 5 to 10 inch leather coakd.; Superior London White, Black, Yellow, Stone, Red, Bright Red, and Green Paints in 28-lbs. Iron Kegs; Boiled Oil in Cask and 5 gallon Iron Tanks; Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Turpentine; Parker's patent Black Varnish; Coal Tar; Whiting and Canvas of various description, from N°. 1 to 6.

Provisions:

Fine fresh Bacon; Hams; Cheese; Butter; Salted Salmon in Jars; Pickled Herrings; Dutch Herrings in Bottles; Red Herrings in 1 & 2 doz. each Tin; Cod Sounds in Bottles.

Saddlery, &c.:

1 Saddle with shifting Pitch for Gentlemen or Ladies; 1 Small Hunting Saddle; Curb-Bridles; Snaffle Bridles; Hunting and Riding Whips; Patent Burners; Strong double soled and single soled Wellington Boots.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, September 11th, 1851.

FINE SUMMER WINES.

ON Sale by the undersigned Superior HOCK, CLARET and CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints, PALE SHERRY, PORT, PALE BRANDY, ALE, PORTER, STOUT and CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

The above Wines are all of Superior quality.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 1st May, 1851.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS RETIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

FOR SALE

BY the undersigned,
REAL SCOTCH WHISKY,
from Messrs. PRIEST & Co., Callin Distillery, Price, Drs. 6 per Dozen.

EDWARD HALL.

Shanghai, 21st November, 1851.

JUST LANDED.

BASS' BEER, October Brewed, in Hogsheads. Apply to

RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghae, 29th August, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MOLAVE, or Manilla TEAK WOOD. Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghae, 15th August, 1851.

ON SALE.

PORT, four years in bottle, CLARET, PALE and GOLD SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

ADVERTISEMENT.

COPIES of the BI-WEEKLY and OVERLAND ISSUES of the *Friend of China* Newspaper can be obtained at the office of

D. REMI.

Shanghae, November, 1850.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE *(dy).*
SAUTERNE.
HOCK *vin du Rhin.*
BURGUNDY *Pomard.*
CLARET *Chateau Margot.*

D. REMI.

Shanghae, 9th October, 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SILKS!—SATIN!—EMBROIDERY!

THE most extensive selection ever known in Shanghae,

"TSING-KEE SHOP,"

Hou Kah-pang Creek within North Gate of Shanghae.

Has constantly on view a choice collection of several hundred patterns in SATINS, SILKS, PONGEES, CRAPES, GAUZES, and FANS, to which novelties in the most approved designs are continually added.

Also a most extensive assortment of the richest Embroidery from the Celebrated District of *Woosih*, consisting of APRONS, RETICULES, SCARFS, SHAWLS, TABLE CLOTHS SETTEES, FIRE-SCREENS, COVERLETS, CAPS, VESTS, &c., which cannot be surpassed in brilliancy, finish, or elegance of design.

Orders taken for SEDAN CHAIRS, FURNITURE, PORCELAIN, ORNAMENTAL FURNITURE of every kind, &c.

Parties about to send presents home, are respectfully invited to visit this establishment as affording the best means of procuring a good investment at moderate prices.

N.B.—Purchasers for exportation will pay their own duties.

KIN TEE-YUEN.

Shanghae, 11th September, 1851.

GEORGE PURVIS & Co.,
SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS.

ARE desirous to intimate to the Merchants of Shanghae, and Captains of Ships, that they have now been nearly a year engaged here, in the business of SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS; and hope their attention and punctuality in executing the orders intrusted to them have been satisfactory to their employers.

They, therefore, beg to assure the Mercantile Community, and Captain of Ships, that they will continue to give their best exertions and punctual attention to all commissions given to them; and execute all orders with the utmost despatch, on the most advantageous terms.

Shanghae, 6th June, 1851.

TO CAPTAINS OF SHIPS & MERCHANTS AT SHANGHAI.

MALCOLM LAMOND,

BEGS to inform the above, that he has on hand a suitable supply of the best Iron for Shipping.—IRON SHEAVES, and different sized IRON CHAINS,—and he is ready to undertake any SHIP SMITHERY or other kinds that may be required, and promises to ensure satisfaction by diligence and attention.

Shanghai, 8th August, 1851.

N.B.—BELL-HANGING and WHITE-SMITH'S work done, and MATERIALS supplied.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN and CONSIGNEES of the English Barque *TORY*, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by her CREW.

Shanghai, 21st November, 1851.

WANTED

BY a YOUNG MAN of Macao birth, a Situation as COPYIST in a Mercantile Office, good references can be given. Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.

Shanghai, 17th November, 1851.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A Good DINING TABLE, with extra leaves. Any party wishing to dispose of one may hear of a buyer by applying at the *North-China Herald* Office.

Shanghai, 25th September, 1851.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

OLD Wine and Beer BOTTLES, in any quantity.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 24th October, 1851.

R. MEREDITH,
HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and MERCHANT CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.

Shanghae, 13th March, 1851.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, for the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines*; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by

W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*

For sale by

H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

THE second report of the Committee on Steam Communication with India was presented to the House of Commons on Wednesday night. After detailing the manner in which the existing service is carried on by the East India Company and the Peninsular and Oriental Company, the committee refer to the necessity for improved arrangements, and state their opinion that in all future tenders a considerably greater speed should be insisted upon than that required by the present contract. With regard to the extension of the main postal line beyond the points already embraced, they consider that a service from Hongkong to Shanghai is all that is necessary:—

"Strong evidence has shown that a full communication every fortnight is required, and it is believed that it might be established without any considerable charge on the public revenue. The proposal lately made by the Eastern Steam Navigation Company for a communication by the Trieste route is therefore regarded as of considerable importance, more especially as it would ensure the advantage of having two distinct lines open through Europe, and it presents also the prospect of rapidity. In any future contracts it is recommended, in order to secure speed and punctuality, that fines should be inflicted for failure of such an amount as might be rigidly enforced, but it is not deemed expedient that there should be any Government interference with regard to fares or the internal arrangements generally. As the existing contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Company expires in December, 1852, and as new competitors will require at least eighteen months to prepare their vessels, the committee, while they recommend that a bi-monthly communication should be established, and that it should be separated into two distinct services, and put out to separate tender, urge that no time should be lost by the Government in taking all the preliminary steps which the encouragement of a fair and open competition so obviously demands."—*Atlas, Aug. 2.*

N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

SHANGHAI ALMANAC,
For 1852,
AND COMMERCIAL GUIDE

WILL be published on or before the *First day of JANUARY next;*

Price to Subscribers, ... Drs. 2
Non-Subscribers, „ 3 } Each Copy.

PROSPECTUS.

IT is proposed to embrace many subjects of local information. To give LISTS OF RESIDENTS at the Five Ports and the several MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS.—LUNAR PHASES and ECLIPSES.—CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES.—LIFE and ASSURANCE OFFICES.*—PORT and HARBOR-MASTER'S REGULATIONS.—TARIFF of IMPORTS and EXPORTS.—PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS for the NAVIGATION of the YANG-TSZE-KEANG, &c., &c., &c.

N.B.—Suggestions for improving the usual mode of publication will be thankfully received. A Subscription List is open at our office.

Shanghai, November 7th, 1851.

* The Agents of the several OFFICES, are respectfully requested to give all desirable information to the compiler at this office.

NOTICE.

THE Second Book of the HISTORY OF THE MANCHU TARTARS, (translated from *l'Histoire de la Conquête de la Chine par les Tartares Mancheoux, Tome premier, par* M. VOZEU DE BAUNEM, B. & P. D. M., *à Lyon*, MDCCLIV,) will be published shortly as a specimen of the work, comprised in five books. The whole work when complete to be 2 dollars in stitched paper covers; each separate book 50 cents each.

Subscribers names will be received at this office.

Shanghai, 18th October, 1851.

ON SALE.

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF SHANGHAI, 1850-51; extracted from the *North-China Herald*, Nos. 33, 40, 48, and 53, of 15th March, 3rd May, 28th June, and 2nd August, 1851, in a PAMPHLET FORM, 1 dollar each.

TARIFFS of IMPORT and EXPORT DUTIES, for office use, or in a letter form, may also be had at the office of the *Herald*, 1 dollar and 25 cents each.

Shanghai, 23rd August, 1851.

ON SALE.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE YANG-TSZE-KEANG, will be henceforth 25 cents per copy.

Shanghai, 1st March, 1851.

NOTICE.

PARTIES requiring their files of Papers to be bound up, can have them done by sending them to our office, and any deficiencies will be supplied.

N.B.—Books bound and labelled.

Shanghai, 5th September, 1851.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.—

VIZ:

Circulars; Notes; Cards; Policies; Manifests; Price Currents; Receipts; Deposit Notes; Boat Notes; Bills of Lading; Bills of Exchange; Bill Heads; Auction Bills; Diaries; Daily Sales; Comprador Books, and Cheques; Circular Address Wrappers; Pigeon-hole Headings; Letters of Hypothecation; Tariffs; Wills; and every form of Document used in Official or Mercantile Establishments.

Also, TEA Papers printed to any pattern; and Books and Papers, ruled and neatly bound to order.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 20TH NOVEMBER, 1851.

THE weather of the past week has been very disagreeable. The Barometrical column has been low for the season of the year; the atmosphere has been moist and cold, without any approach to freezing however up to yesterday morning, when a considerable amount of hoar frost was visible. It became more apparent this morning, when not only hoar frost, but some ice was to be seen. The average temperature of the past week has been 54°. 3., as compared with 57°. 8., in 1850; giving 3°. of cold in favour of the present year.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

November. Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Barometer. 1851	Barometer. 1850	Aneroid. 1851	Thermometer. 1851	Thermometer. 1850	Wind. 1851	Wind. 1850	Rain. 1851	Rain. 1850
14	F.	30.10	29.98	30.31	58.5	62.	S.	S.W. to N.W.	0.00	0.00
15	S.	30.29	30.48	30.25	51.	59.	N.N.E.	N.E.	0.03	0.04
16	S.	30.19	30.59	30.19	56.	55.	N.E.	N.E. to S.E.	0.41	0.00
17	M.	30.33	30.49	30.22	56.5	58.	N.E. to E.N.E.	S.E.	0.01	0.00
18	T.	30.35	30.35	30.15	55.	56.5	N.E.	N.E.	0.02	0.16
19	W.	30.32	30.58	30.29	51.	55.5	N. to N.N.W.	N.E.	0.28	0.12
20	Th.	30.31	30.36	30.23	52.5	55.	N.W.	S.E.	0.60	0.00
								Total	0.85	0.32

Shanghae, 21st November, 1851.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1851.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn-Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTIONS, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

BIRTH.—In Shanghai, at midnight on Thursday last, the 20th instant, the lady of the Rev. Mr. SHUCK, of a Daughter.

DEATH.—In Shanghai, at half past three o'clock on the morning of Friday last, the 21st instant, ELIZA G., the beloved consort of the Rev. J. LEWIS SHUCK, Missionary of the Southern Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, in the 27th year of her age. *Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.*

LATEST DATES.

England,	Aug. 23.	Sydney,	Sept. 10.
Calcutta,	Sept. 18.	New Zealand,	Sept. 12.
Bombay,	Sept. 17.	Amoy,	Nov. 3.
Madras,	Sept. 14.	Hongkong,	Oct. 29.
Singapore,	Oct. 1.	Ningpo,	Nov. 6.
Penang,	Sept. 28.	New York,	Aug. 13.
Batavia,	Aug. 23.	San Francisco,	Sept. 9.
Manila,	Oct. 8.	Sdwich. Islands,	Sept. 12.

HIS Excellency Sir George Bonham, quitted us on the 20th instant, at 7 A.M., under a salute from H. M.'s brig *Contest*. H. E. had intended to visit Loochoo, had not the advanced stage of the season, and his necessary presence at Hongkong, caused H. E. to depute the Honorable Captain J. W. Spencer, to proceed thither, on an annual visit, in H.M.'s brig *Contest*; which is to set sail early next week.

IN another part of our paper we insert *No* CROAKER, we quite agree with our correspondent that the present partial method of interchanging Tea Cargoes, and not circulating them, as heretofore, is a very bad one; we have endeavoured to obtain a return to the old system, but so long as any choose to adhere to the more novel and objectionable mode, we fear it is useless to hope for a favorable change. Experience alone will show the evils of the present system. We trust, however, *No* CROAKER will induce others more conversant with this subject than we can be supposed to be, to express their opinions on the subject.

IN pursuance of our intention to place on the files of our paper authentic documents, connected with the history of our commerce, and political relations with China, we have given this week the original Treaty of Peace, as ratified at Nanking, August 29th, 1842. In the next, and the subsequent weeks, we propose to give the Supplementary Treaty of the Bogue, that of Wánghiá between China, and the United States of America, —and lastly a translation of that between China, and France. Our object in so doing is, to invite attention to the stipulations of each Treaty between the several nations, to request comments from our most learned sinologues as to any dubious rendering of any portion of any one, and to afford the mercantile community the opportunity of scanning the several treaties at a glance, and ascertaining, wherein any portion of the treaties subsequent to those of Nanking and the Bogue, favour the Americans, and French, more than the British; besides enabling merchants always to have at their elbow, the means of easy reference to any portion of the several treaties, between this Great Empire and civilised nations.

* As we purpose to reprint the whole shortly, in a pamphlet form, we should be glad of early communication upon any point, in any of the treaties, that requires particular comment.

THE *Friend of India*, has announced in its number for September 4th, an intended reduction of the Indian postage inland. It is however, fully expected that the sacrifice of nine lakhs of rupees that will thereby be incurred, will be but temporary, and will be amply repaired in a short time by the great increase of correspondence throughout the Indian Empire; and argues,—if not, that the loss will be trifling, amounting only to £90,000 on a revenue of £27,000,000 stg. No doubt, as it is inferred, such a timely display of liberality, would be a sound argument in favour of the renewal of the charter to its present holders. Such an useful measure will, we hope be speedily carried out, as it will be hailed by all classes native and foreign, as a great boon, and is likely to have most beneficial effects on the future welfare of our Indian Empire.

The Army of the Chinese Empire: its two great divisions, the Bannermen or National Guard, and the Green Standard or Provincial Troops; their organization, locations, pay, condition, &c.
By T. F. WADE.

(From the Chinese Repository.)

(Continued from No. 68.)

The term 'henchman' a translation of *sui-kiá*. These are extra employés at from one to four taels' pay per month, including their food, of whom a certain number is allowed to various officers, who are now said to draw the pay allotted to them in addition to their own. Captains-general of the Guards and Manchu *tátung* draw for 8; Mongol, and Hankiun *tátung*, captains-general of the Leading, and Flank Divisions, 6: the captain-general of the Gendarmery 5: Manchu *fú-tátung*, 4: Mongol and Hankiun *fú-tá tung*, 3: *tsánling* of the Leading, Flank, and Paid Divisions, and of the Pau-i of the three Banners attached to the Flank Divisions, 2; *fú-tsánling* of the Flank and Paid Divisions, and Guardsmen of the Leading Division, 1½. There are four allowed to a grandee of the highest class of the nobility, three to 2d and 3d; two to the 4th if Manchu, and to Manchu Cabinet ministers, or Presidents of Boards, or senior Censors, or Ministers of the Guards; and one to some other Manchus too numerous to mention, of whom the last is a *tsoling*. The commutation, if tolerated by law, cannot affect him, as his *sui-kiá* must be one of the Makia of his company, and not a supernumerary as with the higher military officers specified. In the pay-table of 1831, no *sui-kiá* is returned to the *tsoling*.

The *wun-kiá* (gate-men) are of all nations or Banners; we have no account of their stations or duties, nor of those of the few *lán-kiá* or blue-mail men. The latter abound in the *pán-i*, and are employed about the Imperial nobles entitled to suits.

The *ying-shau* or falconers, but four in number, speak for themselves. In the hunting-establishment, there is a large department in charge of three kinds of hawks or falcons, of which there are in all 42 stand kept. The 15 *yien-shau* (whipmen) are either drivers of carriages, or grooms who run beside horses when they are ridden. Under the Lwan-i wei, or Carriage Office, there are some called *ming-pien*, who crack their whips to give notice of the emperor's approach; but it is not stated that these are similarly employed: nor is any account given of the nine camel-drivers, with one overseer of Hankiun in the Plain White Banner, nor of four employés returned as greater and lesser clerks or scribes. None of these, it will strike the reader, belong properly to the ranks of a Division when we are speaking of it merely as a fighting force; the Inquiry, however, inscribes all the above on the roll of the soldiery composing the corps, and it is for this cause that they are here mentioned. There now remain but the forty *kéng-fú* watchmen, to be noticed; these are all Hankiun, five to a Banner, and (I am told) are employed only in the Court of the Tu-tung of the Banners.

The *hiáu-ki* are drilled, each wing six times a month in foot archery under the eye of a *tátung* and *fú-tátung*, unless the former be required at Council levée, or on other similar duty, when the *fú-tátung* is accompanied by a minister specially appointed, whose name must be previously communicated to the Visiting Censor. Archery is practiced on horseback six times a year, in the spring and autumn, the day being fixed by the Board of War; sexagenarians are excused from this drill. There are four other annual drills in the foot exercise, in armor, appointed by the *tátung*, who communicates the same to the Board of War that it may depute an officer to inspect them. They have also four field-days on a grand scale, in which they parade as at the Triennial Review. The Manchu, Mongol, and Hankiun, *hiáu-ki*, considered as three corps, parade with the Leading, Flank, and Artillery Divisions. This is done twice a year by the above corps belonging to each Banner, once by all of every two of the same color, and once a year by all of the whole eight.

The matchlock-men practice five times a month in the autumn with 200 stand of arms, with which they fire four vollies in the ranks; they also fire thrice from a rest, under the eye of a *tátung* and a high officer of the Artillery Division. From the 1st to the 5th of the 9th moon, every Banner sends out nine pieces of heavy ordnance on carriages, 1 to the Lu-kau Bridge, to be fired thrice on each of the five drill-days; the Eight Banners take it in turn to fire a large brass gun, one of 25 cast in the reign Kien-lung, and named *shin-tseiwú-lih, i. e.* 'a divine majesty not to be contended against;' this only throws balls of 10½ *lbs.* A target is put up at a hundred paces, and the drill is good when this is hit thirteen out of fifteen times. The only other portion of their exercise spoken of in the Digest, from which grave work most of the above important details have been copied, is the conch blowing (our bugle), in which there is a trial under the auspices of an officer deputed by the Board of War: the troops of each Banner, devoted to the art, displaying their proficiency upon the walls of the city, in the vicinity of the gate committed to the custody of their Banner.

The *kien-yui ying*, or Light Division, placed the fourth in our table, was formed in 1749, as the corps of Escalade of the Eight Banners. It is divided into two wings, each under a Minister of general superintendence (*tsung-tung tá-chin*), who are themselves under the command of an officer of the same title with the prefix 'Holding the seal.' These three are specially appointed from the Imperial nobility of the highest classes. They are not among those who receive a portion of the 80,000 taels set apart as the anti-extortion allowance of officers of Bannermen, nor do I imagine that they derive any emolument from this office. There are attached to them some of the *tsáu-ling* of the *ying*, chosen by the *tá-chin* themselves, who serve as *chán-king*, or secretaries of the business of the corps; their number is not specified, but under them are eight *pih-tih-shi*.

The wings are in effect commanded, each by a *yih-ch'ăng* (5a), or senior of a wing, under whom are in all, 3 *tá'ádling*; two of them brevet *yihch'ăng*. The *tá'ádling* have the prefix *tsiyn-fung* (vanguard), as have the 32 assistant *tá'ádling*, and all the *kiáu*, or subalterns below them. A *tsoling*, with a *fáng-yú* (5a) and a subaltern, takes charge of four *lingtsui* and 5½ cavalry of the *fáng-tsz'*, strangers or savages brought from the northwest frontiers of Sz'chuen.

There are four *thá tsien-tsung*, sub-lieutenants, whose business it is to teach naval tactics to 40 sailors supplied by the marine division of Fuhkien. During the summer, four vessels are worked and fought by 1000 *tsien-fung* on the lakes in the gardens of the Imperial Palace, assisted in their mock-fights by these sailors. These sometimes rise through some intermediate grades from among the officers in question. There are also, in this *ying*, eight instructors in Manchu writing, chosen from the graduates in letters or interpretation of each Banner, and eight in archery on horse-back, from the subalterns of the Leading Division, or minor officers with the blue plume (*lán-ling ch'ăng, 9a*).

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

SIR,—I am induced to say a few words regarding a system in our trading policy presently carried out here, and becoming more deeprooted every day; and one that is calculated to bring with it ere long, in my opinion, mischievious results. I allude to the manner in which export cargoes are now, and have been reported for some considerable time past: and I do trust that the remarks I may let fall may help to show my brethren of Shanghai, that they are following up what must be prejudicial to their own interest as well as to their constituents.

For the first half dozen vessels despatched hence at the commencement of the present season—returns, there is reason to believe, were given, (perhaps with one exception,) both as to description and pounds weight—accurately; and to those parties who were the first in this adoption, praise is due, as it showed the evident wish on their parts, to do things in an open manner, and to start fair, in honorable rivalry with their neighbours; shortly, however, subsequent to these departures, this plan received a check, and the system of which I now speak was resorted to, and it has continued in force up to the present time. Although it is a matter of comparatively little moment to merchants here, seeing that we are nearly all pretty well acquainted with each other's business operations, as we must needs be, in a measure, in order to operate satisfactorily ourselves;—whether returns of ships' cargoes giving descriptive export Tea be declared or not, still it is of importance to the well-being of the trade at home—because, so long as our Brokers, &c., have some statistics to base their ideas upon, even though partly incorrect—they are not so apt to injure the market by getting (if I may so express myself) into a funk, as they are now likely to do upon receipt of news from this place to something like the following effect, viz., Ship *so-and-so*, Total pounds 500,000, or, Export from Shanghai, ending 20th Oct., Total pounds 19,000,000, &c. Now, I will put it to any one, the most uninformed, and casual observer, whether such information is not calculated to cause serious injury? I reiterate that it must—if, only, in the great uncertainty,—they don't know what to expect, whether they may look for 16½ millions pounds Congou, half million Souchong, half million Pekoe, fifty thousand Oolong, and 1½ million pounds Greens, or for any lesser or greater quantity of any one description.

From over speculation and other causes, prices for nearly all teas have lately greatly declined,—in common Congou, alone showing a fall of from 25 to near 35 per cent from the highest point, but this however is, in a measure, a healthy re-action and one long foreseen, but I now mean to say that if the system which at present obtains amongst us, be not speedily discontinued, and the "old" again has place, instead of seeing tea at its legitimate value, say sound common Congou at 9½ per lb. it will be down to 8*d*.

It is said that a panic occurs in the mercantile world every seven years; and past experience would seem to bear out these conclusions: the last took place in 1845 and 46, the next then by the same rule, is likely to transpire in 1852 and 53, I sincerely trust there may be no panic, at same time appearances would seem to indicate a tendency that way. Let us see that we do not help to hasten such catastrophe, by a stubborn adherence to a false principle of action.

The above remarks it will be seen apply more immediately to the trade in connection with Great Britain.

I regret much to observe that parties at Canton, have commenced the adoption of the system now alluded to. I can only say, they will see the necessity ere long of discontinuing it.—I remain,

No CROAKER.

Nov. 20th, 1851.

THE crisis in the Cotton trade is no doubt well known to most of our merchants, the following paragraph shows how triumphantly Great Britain has passed through a period, that threatened much mischief to our industrial population:—

What our Contemporary deems the "cardinal fact," is, that, during this great experiment, "*thanks to Free Trade*," the exports of cotton goods of all descriptions not only suffered no diminution, but even exceeded, those of the corresponding portion of the preceding year. The quantities exported during the first four months of 1850, according to the returns of the Board of Trade, were 442,105,205 yards; declared value, 6,696,099*l.*; whereas, during the first four months of 1851, they were, 493,915,720; declared value, 7,387,982*l.* In cotton yarn, there was a similar increase. Had the enhanced price of raw cotton, re-acting on the price of the manufactured article, caused a serious diminution of consumption, and had stock accumulated, as well as cost more in their production, the loss would have been wholly insupportable by the manufacturing capitalist, and he must have ceased to weave and spin. "What a commentary this," exclaims our Contemporary, "on the mighty change of commercial policy on which we have hardly as yet completely entered!"
—*Friend of India—Copied from the Daily News.*

This then is sufficient to show how admirably our merchants and manufacturers can direct their affairs, when left to the free direction of their own gignutic enterprise, and unflinching energies. We hope India will benefit from the experience of the past year in our Cotton trade:—

A Cenutry ago the amount expended in books, periodicals, and newspapers, did not exceed 100,000*l.* a year, whereas the sum now so expended annually is calculated at 2,100,030*l.*—*Patriot.*

THE DEATH OF THE DEWAN MOOLRAJ demands more than a mere passing notice. This chief, of the pacific caste of Indian Bankers,—went into rebellion against the vast power of England in April, 1849, and although he had at the time but an inconsiderable body of troops, and a very limited supply of can non, yet he was enabled, by dint of the most extraordinary exertions, so to improve his resources of men and artillery, as to stand one of the best contested sieges in the annals of British India. The siege of Mooltan will long continue to be remembered for the skill and perseverance of the assailants, and the chivalrous and obstinate defence of the besieged. So gallant was the bearing of the brave Moolraj in circumstances the most difficult, as well as the most foreign to his previous habits, that it naturally led many to overlook the disloyal position in which he stood, and to consider the severe penalty meted to him, when we had at length succeeded in reducing the fortress, as incompatible with the proverbial generosity of our national character; and it was therefore with no small delight, we learnt that the idea of subjecting him to a punishment worse than that of death, by transporting him to the Straits, had been abandoned. We have learnt, on what appears to be good authority, that during his confinement in the Fort, he was treated with great consideration, and with every indulgence compatible with the security of his person. But the climate of Bengal, and the barracks of Fort William were totally unsuited to the constitution of one born and bred in the Punjab, and his health at length suffered to such an extent as to render it necessary to remove him, as the last chance of saving his life, to Allahabad. But he was past recovery before he embarked; he died on the steamer during the voyage—and he, who had so gallantly borne the terrible storm of our artillery, and refused to yield his fortress till it was crumbling around him, and his army had been reduced to the lowest ebb, died among strangers and in captivity, and his body was burnt on a sand bank in the Ganges, by a few of the faithful adherents to his fallen fortunes. Another addition to the numerous instances of the mutability of human affairs with which the history of British India is crowded.—*Friend of India.*

INFORMATION FROM THE MINES.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

On Saturday, the 9th, I left Ophir for the Turon to prospect for quartz veins, but before I got half-way to Bathurst began to think it labour thrown away, as there were broad veins of the pink colour in which the gold is generally found, and with every facility for working, sufficient to keep any given number of steam engines at work for any given time. In going from Ophir to Turon, you go thirty miles to within four miles of Bathurst, and then turn an angle and return along the other side of a main range, and at the end of other thirty miles find yourself at the Turon diggings, less than thirty miles from Ophir; there is a road through the mountains, but it is so rugged as scarcely to be passable for a loaded horse, and so difficult to find that a black fellow is generally taken as guide. The Turon road, unlike that to Ophir, is generally over gently undulating country with only one exceedingly severe pinch, as bad as any in the colony perhaps, excepting that between Ipswich and Drayton. It could be got rid of by the expenditure of a very small sum of money, as the road now rises along the ridge of a spur which attains the full elevation of the range at once, so that you go for a very considerable distance on a level road along the narrow top, looking down into a steep gully on each side; both of these gullies have a very gentle rise to the top of the main range, and by a cut along the side of one of them the whole pinch could be avoided. I passed many people on their way to the mines, and indepedent of the new cradles and shiney new spades and tin dishes I could always tell the Ophir men from the new hands, by their worn dirty dress and their thin worn faces, for even the most healthy miners have a haggard appearance.

The Turon is a second edition of Summer-hill Creek; which you will recollect that I described as running between two ranges, the points of which interlaced like the teeth of two saws placed face to face; the points of the saws being gently sloping points, while the inside of the neck was a very precipitous bluff. There are these high ranges on the Turon with sloping points and high bluffs also, but with this difference that at Ophir there is just room for the creek to pass, while here the ranges are at a considerable distance back from the Creek, so as to allow of fine open flats or bottoms along one or both banks; and the creek instead of running round sharp corners over a rocky bed, flows calmly round long sweeping bends. It is a hilly country with open valleys, and occasionally a high precipitous range, lightly timbered with gum and box, and has been a beautiful sheep country. Though reason told me the folly of so rich a country being the pasture ground of a few thousand sheep whose whole value would not amount to the produce of a day's digging, I could not help regretting so fine a run was so miserably spoilt. As I looked up one beautiful valley, with the creek and its dark line of oaks winding down the centre, while the ranges rose on each side, thinly dotted with box, with its white bark and light foliage, and could not help regretting the change that a few weeks had effected. Instead of a solitary shepherd on the side of the range, watching the flock spread out in a half-moon across the valley below him, steadily feeding their way home, with not a sound to break the dead silence of nature but the occasional tinkle of a sheep bell; the green banks were now cut up in every direction, and covered with mounds of fresh earth; the river oaks cut down, and nothing left but the harsh raw stumps, while the noise of cradles, picks, and human voices, was enough for the suburbs of a manufacturing town. The gold is no doubt very profitable, but it thoroughly rubs off the poetry of nature. The diggers were now returning to their old diggings disappointed, and from all they could learn the Turon had gone through exactly the same process as Summerhill Creek. That is to say, only a few hundreds had gone there at first, and having unlimited room for selection took up the very best places on each point, just the tit-bits, and were all exceedingly successful. They literally got gold in handfuls, and many parties made £100 per man per day; but they have since poured in in thousands, and been forced to take up all the ground good and bad, and it is exceedingly doubtful if the average gains are one sixpence higher than they were on Summerhill, and will be on a hundred creeks besides. There are no doubt hundreds of diggings yet unfound, and probably as rich as Golden Point; still they are unfound, and there is now just as much competition for locations, and as many men wandering about as ever there were at Ophir. I was told that every one must gain at least 10*s.* a-day; in fact he could not help it; but I have over and over again met with people who had left very promising claims because they could not make their grub, and I have heard several cases of men hiring for their grub; but at the same time I have been as credibly informed that numbers are making from 20*s.* to an ounce per day by going up the dry gullies and picking out nuggets with a knife. I saw one nugget of about an eighth of an ounce found on the table land above the diggings, and a black boy went out last Sunday and picked up some small pieces. I and many others whom I have met expected to find a district so rich in gold as this intersected with quarts veins still larger than those at Ophir, but to our astonishment there is no quarts to be seen, almost the only vein with which I have met in any about two feet wide. I examined a great many of the holes, those at Golden Point included, and found that the strata were exactly the same both in description and position as at Ophir; and worked in exactly the same manner, with this difference, that instead of one man carrying two buckets, two men carry the stuff down to the cradle on handbarrows, which I think is an improvement. There is a plan at Ophir however which they would adopt with great advantage in these diggings, where the gold is produced from stiff yellow clay. This must literally be melted or washed away like soap, to do which effectually in the cradle consumes a great deal of time, so instead of putting it directly into the cradle people at Ophir place it in tubs, chests, &c., and work it in water with a spade much as a bricklayer does allowing it to remain in soaking with an occasional stir up as long as the dimensions of the vessels will permit. It then goes through the cradle with ease, and the stones are thrown out of the hopper perfectly clean, fusted of being covered with earth which they know contains gold. The Turon diggers will I suspect be seriously interfered with by droughts. From information which I have received from the inhabitants of the district as well as from what I have seen of the formation of the bed of the creek I am satisfied that there will be little or no water in summer. Instead of a channel with dike of rock across it and deep holes worn out of every bend as in Summerhill Creek, there is one broad level bed of gravel with a stream rippling over it, and without a single deep hole upon which it would be prudent to trust a home sheep station in taking up a new country. They say that in summer water will be found by digging, and so it will for a certain time, but the water will continue running below the gravel in I will be dried up down to the bed rocks, unless where a dyke may cross the channel below the surface, so as to dam it up, and I have seen no such in the whole length that I have examined.

Aug. 10.—Spent the day, going about among the miners with Mr. King, who appears to have far more business on his hands than any one man can overtake. Last night, a gentleman informed him that a party had found very rich diggings on a frontage with a place behind, and that the usual rule of giving a man all that lay behind his claim, would be injustice to all others, as they would have far more than they can possibly use, and that he wished for a claim behind. When we went down this morning, the Point was crowded with people who had marked off their claims, and dug holes from five to ten feet deep. Mr. King commenced at the upper end, and asked every man of each party as he came to it to produce his license, and for each license marked off six feet frontage by twelve feet back, leaving a passage of three feet between the frontage claims for those which lay behind, which were measured off in the same manner some three feet deep. The principle thus applied by Mr. King is good, and applicable to this even where the breadth of the flats would make every claim so deep that they never could be worked out, but they require to be carefully applied, and in this case I think that the extent of ground was much too small. In determining the breadth of frontage and the back ground the Commissioner ought to estimate how long it will take a party to work it out, and give him as much as will keep him employed for at least three months. If a party is compelled to move, one or two of the party must go out and prospect, and probably find a digging at such a distance that a month is completely broken; under the most favourable circumstances a week is lost, finding a claim, shifting the camp, &c., and it is a very serious deduction from the earnings of a party if they have to shift at the end of a month or two months. In the diggings at Sheep Station Point the rock is from 6 to 9 feet deep, so that in each claim for three men there is from 24 to 36 cubic yards; one cradles, another carries earth, and one digs, the claim will last just so long as it takes to move, and as diggers work as hard as English navies whose allowance is three cubic yards per day, every man will have from 8 to 12 days' work, which is nothing; they should have had at least fifty yards, and unless there is considerably more than that to the ridge there should be no back diggings at all. In one party was a young woman, the announcement of whose name demanding a license caused a general laugh. In reply to questions from the Commissioner, the man said that she was his sister, and was to rock the cradle. One of the crowd standing round asked if she had anything to put into it. This is the first instance of a female digger in the Australian mines, though I have heard of a good many cases in California. It is not work for a woman, and if the man had said he was either husband or father, he would have been scouted; but being her brother, it was concluded that she was going to work for her own benefit—no one made any remark. There is no reason why women should not have their share of diggings as well as men. We then proceeded down the river to settle one of those intricate disputes which are constantly occurring, and which the Commissioners have to decide upon the common sense and justice of the case. A number of parties were working a bar in the bed of the river, where they were much impeded by the influx of the water, and it was at last agreed to cut a deep drain along the bank, with a drain at the head of the bar, and so carry all the water past. They commenced accordingly, but two parties went away and were not seen or heard of for some days, so Mr. King gave their claims to others on condition that they finished the drain. Just when the drain was nearly finished the absentees returned and claimed their diggings, declaring that they had been prospecting,—and so they joined issue. Mr. King confirmed the parties in possession—the parties to whom he had thus given them—both because they had finished the drain, so as to ma-

terially increase their value, and because the other parties had given up their right by leaving them without protection on going. One miner asked what he was to do supposing the water drove him out, and Mr. King told him to give him notice and he would keep it for him a reasonable time. This is a good rule, but should be acted upon with great caution, for where water comes in it is to bale out every morning, and if a lazy fellow goes off without reason his neighbours have not only to empty their own hole but his which drains into it. Information was received on Saturday night, that a fight was to take place on Oakey Creek, and two of the police were sent up to put a stop to it; they arrived just as it was commencing, and from the immense concourse of the people assembled—above 1000 people, they deemed it most prudent to content themselves with protesting against it and returning for more assistance. When they reached the Commissioner's quarters divine service was just commencing, and as they knew that the fight would be over before they could get there, Messrs. Green and King waited till service was over, and then mounted with four men. On going up they were unable to find the parties who fought, but got one who acted as second, and another who aided and abetted. Immediately afterwards, they went to a tent where they had been informed that men were constantly found drunk, but the people looked innocent, and declared there was nothing of the kind there. No symptoms were visible, but while Mr. King was cross-examining them, Mr. Green walked round behind, lifted the canvas, and there were two quarts with rum and half a pint that had been placed behind a box when they made their appearance; they were invisible from the inside, but of course exposed from without as soon as the canvas was lifted. The remains of a keg of rum was spilled and the people ordered off the creek. The next morning on the police going to see if they were gone they could not find where their tent had been. On returning through the township, there was a vast concourse of people within a few hundred yards of where Mr. Chapman was holding divine service, so they remained to keep the peace, and when the crowd perceived it, they gradually melted away, while some joined the congregation. I could hear such remarks as "that it was no use, they had spoiled their racing for that day. In the course of the evening they received information of a gambling establishment thimble rigging, and a trooper was directed to join it in plain clothes, which he did, and watched the proceedings till he had spotted them all, when he presented his pistol at the head of the presiding devil, and the party rushed up and seized his partner. Though they had been engaged only a very short time they found £36 in one-pound notes crumpled up and stuffed into his pocket as he got them. They were marched off into Bathurst in handcuffs with a warning not to return. One man known by the soubriquet of Scrummy, formerly a publican in Bathurst, who was ordered off the creek about a week ago, was discovered to have returned, and had a walk into Bathurst with the four persons, a process which it is intended to repeat *ad lib.*—*Sydney Morning Herald, August 22.*

NEW ZEALAND COAL.—A respectable old settler, who has recently returned from Kawhia,—upon whose veracity we can place implicit reliance,—has brought us information that Coal has been found in the above district in great quantities, and which has been used by Mission and other European families—who affirm that it burns freely, and makes a good fire. Again, about 40 miles from Kawhia, another seam of Coal has been accidently discovered, from a land-slip, and from which the Natives carried it away in kits, to burn instead of wood. Here, then, is another convincing proof that in proportion as the country is cleared of wood,—which has hitherto been used as fuel,—that Coals can be brought into immediate requisition. For, in addition to the other discoveries, it is a fact, that large beds and seams of this very useful material lie for miles around Kawhia, and that an abundant supply will yet be brought to town, at a cheap rate; which will materially add to the progressive wealth of the Colony, and, also, be a stimulus and encouragement to intending capitalists and immigrants. Equally as serviceable to us as the Gold is to our neighbouring colonists.—*Auckland Independent, Sept. 6.*

EXPORTATION OF GOLD.—The gold exported by the *Ralph Thompson* yesterday, amounted to 4,484 ounces, valued at upwards of £15,000. The following is a list of the shippers:—

	Oz.	Dwts.	Grs.
L. and S. Samuel,	308	13	0
Smith, Campbell, and Co.,	286	4	13
C. Abrahams,	103	13	0
Flavelle, Brothers,	105	15	0
Crawley and Smith,	243	10	0
R. Campbell,	900	0	0
Lyall, Scott, and Co.,	186	1	6
J. G. Cohen,	206	15	0
A. Dreutler,	537	19	0
L. and B. Speyer,	451	0	12
Thacker and Co.,	1,153	14	0

—*Sydney Morning Herald, Sept. 4.*

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.—*(From our Correspondent.)*—OPHIR.—*August*, 29.—As I keep no copy of my "sayings" to you, and not having received your papers of later date than last Friday, I cannot accurately guess where I left off in my last communication. Your readers as well as yourselves, must therefore pardon me if I travel a little over the same ground.

During the past week we have had three days' rain, which again caused the creek (which had lowered itself much in the estimation of the diggers, since the late heavy rains,) to rear its frothy head several feet, and fill the holes of several of the miners, who had only just got them into working order, by the assistance of their pumps and other contrivances. Those, however, who were at work in the banks above the influence of the troubled waters, dared the waters and the breeze, and continued at their work. Very little gold has been procured this week, in consequence of the bad state of the weather, and parties being away in all directions prospecting for new diggings to commence the month upon. It is generally supposed that not nearly as many licenses for the Ophir grounds will be taken out this month as there were last, in consequence of many old stagers having gone to the various new diggings to try their luck, while the creek here is raging. But scarcely one leaves this place for a season who has not declared it to be his intention to return in the summer. This, no doubt, is the "nugget" ground, and when the bottom of the creek can be thoroughly turned over, we hope to make even the 100 lb. lump vanish into utter insignificance. There are some few sensible men on the creek, who stand their ground, and let well alone; they know that "rolling stones gather no moss," and they also know that gold is not to be got without moving many, and by steady work. An elderly Frenchman at the Junction seldom washes out a cradle without getting a few grains, but more frequently pennyweights, and sometimes a choice nugget or two. If the gold fevered citizens or others in the colony or elsewhere imagine for a moment that gold is to be procured by slight labour, where even it is stated to be very plentiful in certain localities, they will find themselves grievously mistaken. Dam making is princely work in comparison to gold digging, and as to road-making, the work is infinitely less harrassing. The accounts furnished to you and others of the great success of particular parties is certainly enough to startle a philosopher; it is no wonder therefore that we find so many on their way to disappointment and misery, through a physical incapacity to cope with the hardships to be endured by those whose only battle in life may be compared to that of a "feather-bed soldier." Several large nuggets have been procured during the week, one said to weigh upward of twenty ounces, and another, which I had in my hand today, weighing over eighteen ounces; either the former or the latter lump (I do not recollect which) was picked by mere accident out of the western bank of the principal diggings, by a little girl not four years old—a "God-send" for her poor parents and party. Up the Summerhill, as well as the Lewis-Ponds creeks, those at work have few complaints to make. On the first-named creek a party of black fellows, I have been credibly informed, are at work with cradles, and doing well.

Mr. Commissioner Hargraves passed over the Ophir grounds yesterday, with what particular object in view I did not learn; but I suppose, like others, he is still prospecting.

You are aware, no doubt, that the Colonial Secretary has been to the Turon, and from thence returned to Bathurst, and proceeded on a visit to Mr. Icely. Mr. Thomson is expected to visit the Frederick's Valley gold field, in company with Mr. Commissioner Green, in the course of next week, and afterwards to give us a call at Ophir.—*Ibid.*

[We have been informed by an eye-witness, that one lump of gold weighed 100 lbs., a portion only of a larger lump that the lucky discoverer broke in two in his exultation on finding it; the mass was purchased for five thousand pounds, and we believe shipped to England.—ED. N.-C. H.

TREATY *between Her Majesty The Queen of Great Britain and The Emperor of China,—Signed in the English and Chinese Languages,—Nanking, 29th August, 1842.*

HER MAJESTY, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of China, being desirous of putting an end to the misunderstandings and consequent hostilities which have arisen between the two countries, have resolved to conclude a treaty for that purpose, and have therefore named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say: Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain & Ireland, Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., a Major-General in the service of the East India Company, &c., &c.; and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, the High Commissioners Kiying, a Member of the Imperial House, a Guardian of the Crown Prince, and General of the Garrison of Canton; and Ilipû, of the Imperial Kindred, graciously permitted to wear the insignia of the first rank, and the distinction of a peacock's feather, lately Minister and Governor-General, &c., and now Lieut.-General commanding at Chápú:—Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ART. I.—There shall henceforward be peace and friendship between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of China, and between their respective subjects, who shall enjoy full security and protection for their persons and property within the dominions of the other.

ART. II.—His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees, that British subjects, with their families and establishments, shall be allowed to reside, for the purpose of carrying on their mercantile pursuits, without molestation or restraint, at the cities and towns of CANTON, AMOY, FUCHAU FU, NINGPO, and SHANGHAI; and Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, &c., will appoint Superintendents, or Consular Officers, to reside at, each of the above-named cities or towns, to be the medium of communication between the Chinese authorities and the said merchants, and to see that the just duties and other dues of the Chinese government, as hereafter provided for, are duly discharged by Her Britannic Majesty's subjects.

ART. III.—It being obviously necessary and desirable that British subjects should have some port whereat they may careen and refit their ships when required, and keep stores for that purpose, His Majesty the Emperor of China cedes to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, &c., the Island of HONGKONG, to be possessed in perpetuity by Her Britannic Majesty, her heirs and successors, and to be governed by such laws and regulations as Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, &c., shall see fit to direct.

ART. IV.—The Emperor of China agrees to pay the sum of Six Millions of Dollars, as the value of the Opium which was delivered up at Canton in the month of March 1839, as a ransom for the lives of Her Britannic Majesty's Superintendent and Subjects, who had been imprisoned and threatened with death by the Chinese high officers.

ART. V.—The Government of China having compelled the British merchants trading at Canton to deal exclusively with certain Chinese merchants, called Hong-merchants (or Co-hong), who had been licensed by the Chinese Government for that purpose, the Emperor of China agrees to abolish that practice in future at all ports where British merchants may reside, and to permit them to carry on their mercantile transactions with whatever persons they please; and His Imperial Majesty further agrees to pay to the British Government the sum of Three Millions of Dollars, on account of debts due to British subjects by some of the said Hong-merchants, or Co-hong, who have become insolvent, and who owe very large sums of money to subjects of Her Britannic Majesty.

ART. VI.—The Government of Her Britannic Majesty having been obliged to send out an expedition to demand and obtain redress for the violent and unjust proceedings of the Chinese high authorities towards Her Britannic Majesty's Officers and Subjects, the Emperor of China agrees to pay the sum of Twelve Millions of Dollars, on account of the expenses incurred; and Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary voluntarily agrees, on behalf of Her Majesty, to deduct from the said amount of Twelve Millions of Dollars, any sums which may have been received by Her Majesty's combined forces, as ransom for cities and towns in China, subsequent to the 1st day of August, 1841.

ART. VII.—It is agreed, that the total amount of Twenty-one Millions of Dollars, described in the three preceding Articles, shall be paid as follows, viz.:—

Six millions immediately. Six millions in 1843; that is, three millions on or before the 30th of the month of June, and three millions on or before the 31st of December. Five millions in 1844; that is, two millions and a-half on or before the 30th of June, and two millions and a-half on or before the 31st of December. Four millions in 1845; that is, two millions on or before the 30th of June, and two millions on or before the 31st of December.

And it is further stipulated, that interest, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, shall be paid by the Government of China on any portion of the above sums that are not punctually discharged at the periods fixed.

ART. VIII.—The Emperor of China agrees to release, unconditionally, all subjects of Her Britannic Majesty (whether natives of Europe or India), who may be in confinement at this moment in any part of the Chinese empire.

ART. IX.—The Emperor of China agrees to publish and promulgate, under His Imperial Sign Manual and Seal, a full and entire amnesty and act of indemnity to all subjects of China, on account of their having resided under, or having had dealings or intercourse with, or having entered the service of, Her Britannic Majesty, or of Her Majesty's officers; and His Imperial Majesty further engages to release all Chinese subjects who may be at this moment in confinement for similar reasons.

ART. X.—His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees to establish at all the ports where the British flag may be hoisted, by the second article of this Treaty, to be thrown open for the resort of British merchants, a fair and regular Tariff of Export and Import Customs and other dues, which Tariff shall be publicly notified and promulgated for general information; and the Emperor further engages, that when British merchandise shall have once paid at any of the said ports the regulated customs and dues, agreeable to the Tariff to be hereafter fixed, such merchandise may be conveyed by Chinese merchants to any province or city, in the interior of the empire of China, on paying a further amount as transit duties, which shall not exceed [illegible] per cent on the Tariff value of such goods.

ART. XI.—It is agreed that Her Britannic Majesty's Chief High Officer in China shall correspond with the Chinese High Officers, both at the Capital and in the Provinces, under the term 照會 "communications," the subordinate British Officers and Chinese High Officers in the Provinces, under the terms 伸凍 "statement," on the part of the former, and on the part of the latter, the 劄行 "declaration;" and the subordinates of both countries on a footing of perfect equality; merchants and others not holding official situations, and therefore not included in the above, on both sides, to use the term 稟明 "representation" in all papers addressed to, or intended for the notice of the respective governments.

ART. XII.—On the assent of the Emperor of China to this Treaty being received, and the discharge of the first instalment money, Her Britannic Majesty's forces will retire from Nanking and the Grand Canal, and will no longer molest or stop the trade of China. The military post at Chinhái will also be withdrawn; but the Islands of Kúlàng-sú and that of Chusan will continue to be held by Her Majesty's forces until the money payments, and the arrangements for opening the ports to British merchants, be completed.

ART. XIII.—The ratification of this Treaty by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, &c., and His Majesty the Emperor of China, shall be exchanged as soon as the great distance which separates England from China will admit; but, in the mean time, counterpart copies of it, signed and sealed by the Plenipotentiaries on behalf of their respective sovereigns, shall be mutually delivered, and all its provisions and arrangements shall take effect.

Done at Nanking and signed and sealed by the Plenipotentiaries on board H. B. M.'s ship Cornwallis, this 29th day of August, 1842; corresponding with the Chinese date, 24th day of the 7th month in the 22d year of Táukwáng.

Approved and ratified by the Emperor on the 24th day of the 8th month, in the 22d year of his reign, (October 27th, 1842.)

Note.—This Treaty was ratified by Her Majesty, and the great seal affixed, on the 31st of Dec., 1842. The ratifications were exchanged at Hongkong, June 26, 1843.

☞ *See Treaty in Chinese Characters below.*

茲因大清大皇帝與大英
和約是以大清大皇帝特派欽差便宜行事大臣太子少保守兩廣總督部堂乍浦副都統紅帶子伊里布
奉全權公使大臣英國所屬印度等處三等將軍世襲鼎甲頭等男瑛鼎查公同各將所奉之上諭便宜行事及
敕賜全權之命互相較閱俱屬善當即便議擬各條陳列於左
一嗣後大清
國保祐身家全安大皇帝大英
君主永存平和所屬華英人民彼此友睦各住他國者必受該
一自今以後大英國人民帶同所屬家寄奇居
上海等五處港口貿易通商無礙且大英
君主派設領事管事等官住該五處城邑專理商賈
事宜與各該地方官公文往來今英人按照下條開叙之例清楚交納貨物銀錢等費
因大英商船遠路涉洋往往有損壞須修補者自應給予沿海一處以便修船及存守所用物料今
大皇帝准將香港一島給予大英君主暨嗣後世襲主位者常遠據守主掌任便立法治理
一因欽差大憲等於道光十九年二月間經將
死罪索出鴉片以為贖命令大英國領事官及民人等強留粵省嘶以
一凡大英商民在粵貿易向例全歸額設行商承辦今
大皇帝准以嗣後不必仍照
向例乃有英商等赴各口貿易者勿論與何商交易均聽其便且向例額設行商等內有累欠英
商甚多無措清還者今酌定洋銀三百萬圓作為商欠之數准明由中國官為償還
一因大清欽命大臣等向
大皇帝准為償補自道光二十一年六月十五日以後英國因噴各城收過
銀壹千貳百萬圓
大英全權公使大臣為
君主准可按數扣除
一以上三條酌銀數共二千壹百萬員應如何分期交清開列於左此時交銀六百萬員○癸卯年六月
間交銀三百萬員甲辰年六月間交銀二百萬員○乙巳年六月間交銀二百萬員十二月間交銀二百萬
二月間交銀二百五十萬員共銀五百萬員○丙午年六月間交銀二百萬員十二月間交銀二百萬
員共銀四百萬員自壬寅年起至乙巳年止四年共交銀二千一百萬員倘有按期未能交足之數則
酌定每年每百員加息五員
一凡係
大英國人無論本國屬國軍民等今在中國所管轄各地方被禁者大清
釋放
皇帝俯
御旨賜錄天下
恩准全然免罪且凡係中國人為英國事被拿監禁受難者亦加恩釋放一
一凡係中國人前在英人所據之邑居民者或與英人有來往者或有跟隨及後俟英國官人者均由大
清沿海之廣州福州厦門寧波
上海等五處港口貿易通商無礙且大英
君主派設領事管事等官住該五處城邑專理商賈
事宜與各該地方官公文往來今英人按照下條開叙之例清楚交納貨物銀錢等費
因大英商船遠路涉洋往往有損壞須修補者自應給予沿海一處以便修船及存守所用物料今
大皇帝准將香港一島給予大英君主暨嗣後世襲主位者常遠據守主掌任便立法治理
一因欽差大憲等於道光十九年二月間經將
死罪索出鴉片以為贖命令大英國領事官及民人等強留粵省嘶以
一凡大英商民在粵貿易向例全歸額設行商承辦今
大皇帝准以嗣後不必仍照
向例乃有英商等赴各口貿易者勿論與何商交易均聽其便且向例額設行商等內有累欠英
商甚多無措清還者今酌定洋銀三百萬圓作為商欠之數准明由中國官為償還
一因大清欽命大臣等向
大皇帝准為償補自道光二十一年六月十五日以後英國因噴各城收過
銀壹千貳百萬圓
大英全權公使大臣為
君主准可按數扣除
一以上三條酌銀數共二千壹百萬員應如何分期交清開列於左此時交銀六百萬員○癸卯年六月
間交銀三百萬員甲辰年六月間交銀二百萬員○乙巳年六月間交銀二百萬員十二月間交銀二百萬
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員共銀四百萬員自壬寅年起至乙巳年止四年共交銀二千一百萬員倘有按期未能交足之數則
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御旨賜錄天下
恩准全然免罪且凡係中國人為英國事被拿監禁受難者亦加恩釋放一
一前第二條內言明開關俾英國商民居住通商之廣州等五處應納進口出口貨稅餉費均宜秉公議
定則例由部頒發曉示以便英商按例交納今又議定英國貨物自在某港按例納稅後即准由中
國商人運至天下而路所經過稅關不得加重稅例只可按估價則例若干每兩加稅不過分
一議定英國住中國之總管大員與
大清大臣無論京內京外有文書四往用照會字樣英國屬員
用申陳字樣大臣批覆用劄行字樣兩國屬員往來必當平行照會若兩國商貿上達官憲不在議內
仍用稟明字樣為著
一侯奉
大清
皇帝允准和約各條施行並以此時准交六百萬員交清大英水陸軍士當即
退出
江寧口等處江面並不再行攔阻中國各省商賈貿易至鎮海之招寶山亦將退讓惟有定海
縣之舟山海島廈門鼓之古浪嶼小島仍歸英兵暫為駐守追及所議洋銀全數交清而前議各海口
均已開關俾英人通商後即將駐守二處軍士退出不復佔據
以上各條均關議和要約應俟大臣等分別奏明
批准後即速行相交俾兩國相離遙遠不得一日而到是以另繕二冊先
由大清欽差便宜行事大臣各為
執一冊為據俾即日按照和約開載之條施行交辦無礙矣要至和約者
君主上
大英
君主汗華麗船上鈐蓋關防
道光二十二年七月二十四日即
英國記年之一千八百四十二年八月二十九日由江寧省會行在
大英
君主各用硃親筆
道光二十二年九月二十四日奉硃批俱著照行欽此

PRIVATE letters received yesterday, state that the wool sales were progressing most favourably. No account sales of Sydney wool have come to hand; but judging from the Port Phillip wools, the February prices appear to have been maintained. From the numerous arrivals from Sydney and Melbourne in the early part of May, the quantity of wool to be offered, exceeded forty-four thousand bales, of which twenty-two thousand were from Melbourne, and eleven thousand from Sydney. So large a portion of the Port Phillip clip being cleared off at this sale, afforded every prospect of good prices being obtained at the succeeding sales.—*Sydney Morning Herald.*

TURON.—NEALE'S POINT, *August* 28.—To-day I started for the Turon, which locality I safely reached about two o'clock. I found everything much the same as when I left, except that the river was very high, and I had considerable difficulty in crossing. A great many of the bed workings are abandoned *pro tem.*, the water having flooded the most profitable diggings there; it is, however, now rapidly subsiding. A great many persons who had left for the World's End Diggings had returned sick and sorry. Messrs. Neal and Kable, who left for that locality on the 18th ultimo, returned on the Sunday following. They arrived there on the 19th, after travelling across a very bad country from this river. The distance across the mountains is not above thirty-five miles to Louisa Creek, a great portion of the road being very rugged and mountainous. At Louisa Creek they found from 200 to 300 persons, but not above forty cradles at work. The gold is found on a tract of low flat land, bounded on one side by the creek. The soil in which the gold is found is a sort of yellow clay, with quartz intermingled, and is very difficult to wash, running into round balls with the action of the rocker. It is coarse gold, and all, even the smallest particles, with very few exceptions, mixed with quartz. The average amount of gold realized by each cradle was barely ¼ of an ounce; one party had on two different days realized 12 ounces each day, but they could hear of no other party there who had been equally fortunate. About a hundred persons, including several aboriginal natives, were breaking the quartz with tomahawks and hammers, on a small ridge on one side of the creek, and a few of them were getting some good specimens intermixed with gold. Mr. Thom was the most successful while they were there. This is the ridge where the hundred weight of gold was found by Mr. Keer. From Louisa Creek they started with Messrs. Rudder and Thom to Pyramul Creek, about ten miles from Louisa. No person was at work there. They prospected for gold, and found it in several places, and from the quantities obtained in a prospecting pan, and from there being several likely looking bars on the creek, they think it most probable that good diggings will yet be discovered there. Whilst they were away, the weather was very rough and wet, and altogether unfavourable for a prospecting jaunt.—*Ibid.*

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Edward Boustead*, from Singapore:—

Cloves, 2d quality,	32.00	piculs.
Rattans,	300.00	„
Planks, (for own use)	740	
Joints, do.	585	
Ginghams,	1,158	pieces.
Printed Cottons,	950	„
Tortoise shell hoops,	70	catties.
Black Bird's Nests,	65	„
Nutmegs, 2d quality,	27	„
Elephant's Teeth,	1.39	piculs.
Sea-weed,	283.66	„
Sandal-wood,	636.66	„
Window Glass,	957	boxes.
Dollars,	5	„

Per *Caldew*, from Sydney:—

Coals,	117	tons.

Per *Antelope*, from Canton and Hongkong:—

Camlets,	300	pieces.
Long Ells,	300	„
Spanish Stripes,	120	„
Chintz,	500	„
Tin Plates, piculs 78.29=	100	boxes.
White Lead, „ 300.00=	300	„
Prussian Blue,	105	„
Glass-ware,	54	„
Copper-ware,	24	„
Paper,	3	pkges.
Twine,	8	bales.
Porcelain Standards,	120	
Stores,	152	pkges.

Per *Cygnet*, from New York and Manila:—

Drills,	13,500	pieces.
Ebony,	736	piculs.
Beche de Mer,	28.30	„
Bird's Nests,	1	„
Manila Hardwood,	391	logs.
For Re-exportation.		
Drills,	6,000	pieces.

Per *Glencoe*, from New Zealand:—

Timber,	55,416	feet.
Spars for building,	25	pieces.

Per *Norma*, from Hongkong:—

Spanish Stripes,	2,860	chang.
Lead,	600	piculs.
Spelter,	850	„
Rattans,	168	„

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Nov. 17,	Eleanora,	for Amoy.
17,	Marmion,	„ P. Phillip.
17,	Nestorian, (Am.)	„ New York.
20,	Annette Gilbert,	„ Cowes.
20,	Remittance, (Am.)	„ London.
20,	Eucles,	„ London.
20,	Salamander, H.M.Str.	„ Hongkong.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Nov. 12	Edward Boustead	B. ship	443	Kilgour	Singapore	Oct. —	Sundries	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.
„ 15	Magnolia	B. bark	258	Merrow	Hongkong	Oct. 19	Sundries	Wetmore & Co.
„ 15	Glencoe	B. bark	159	Lillewall	New Zealand	Sep. —	Timber	J. M. Smith & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Nov. 8	Oneida	B. ship	510	Creesy	New York	Tea, &c.	Bull, Nye & Co.
„ 16	Nestorian	A. ship	693	Bilsh	New York	Tea, &c.	J. M. Smith & Co.
„ 20	Salamander	H.M.St.		Ellman	Hongkong		

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Agnes	Woosung	B. bark	340	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Clown	„	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	„	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale & Co.
Folkstone	„	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Mandeu	„	B. bark	236	Chape	P. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Mastiff	„	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	„	B. sr.	110	*Laid up*	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Science	„	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	„	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
Swallow	„	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.
William	„	B. brig	130	*Laid up*	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	„	B. bark	176	*Laid up*	Lindsay & Co.
William Hughes	„	A. brig	250	*Laid up*	Russell & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Abergeldie	586	Oct. 13	B. ship	600	Wilson	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London	Early
Acadia	579	Sept. 21	B. ship	519	Dunn	Gilman, Bowman & Co.	Hongkong	To-day
Alverton	562	Aug. 9	B. bark	409	Buckland	Russell & Co.	Australia	Early
Caldew	601	Nov. 13	B. bark	280	Snow	Russell & Co.		
Cygnet	183	Nov. 6	A. ship	493	Holmes	Russell & Co.	New York	Early
Druid	590	Oct. 13	B. brig	343	McKirdy	Lindsay & Co.		
Edward Boustead	600	Nov. 12	B. ship	443	Kilgour	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.	New York	Early
Glencoe	602	Nov. 15	B. bark	159	Lillewall	J. M. Smith & Co.	New Zealand	Early
Heroine	4	Aug. 22	Sia. bg.	140	King.	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.	Amoy	Early
Jeremiah Garnett	597	Nov. 1	B. ship	447	Daley	Hargreaves & Co.	Liverpool	Early
John Dugdale	599	Nov. 4	B. ship	409	Rome	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.	London	Early
Kitty	585	Oct. 5	B. brig	199	Godshall	J. M. Smith & Co.	Amoy	Tomorrow
Lebanon	180	Nov. 1	A. ship	895	Drew	J. M. Smith & Co.	New York	Early
Magnolia	184	Nov. 15	A. bark	258	Merrow	Wetmore & Co.	New York	Early
Norma		Nov. 5	H bark	300	Smith	J. M. Smith & Co.	Hongkong	To-day
Raduga	181	Nov. 5	A. ship	586	Cook	J. M. Smith & Co.		
San Benito	5	July 23	S. brig	125	Domingues	Russell & Co.	Manila	Early
Shooting Star	179	Nov. 1	A. ship	903	Baker	Augustine Heard & Co.	Boston	Early
Siam	3	Aug. 11	Sia. bq.	204	Young	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.	Amoy	Early
Spec	596	Nov. 1	B. schr	103	Leitch	W. Davidson.	Fuhchow	Soon
Susan	595	Nov. 2	B. bark	212	Knight	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.		
Tory	583	Sept. 29	B. bark	511	Duncan	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London	Early

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colored Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*
Chebucto,	London	408	July 17	1,750,579	119,900	480	2,585
John Bright,	Liverpool	510	Augt. 13	3,480,076	192,010	176	..
Cathaya,	Liverpool	407	„ 17	2,701,243	318,240	1,327	1,000

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk. Total Bales
Year 1844-45,	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,163	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,439,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	98,429	..	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,743	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,335,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	[illegible]	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,037,125	229,503	..	[illegible]	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	[illegible]	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51,	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,933	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,325

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Seasons	Congou and Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe.	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	226,636	..	..	226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	..
Year 1848-49,	614,548	..	1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829	..	..	1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, to 30th JUNE, 1851.

Destination	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain,	50	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	16,746	163,933	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,323
United States,	20	3,690,095	&	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	1,795,227	264,441	3,378,296	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Australia,	8	551,000	60,350	1,300	600	613,200	2,000	777,100	2,300	..	12,000	2,700	796,100	1,409,300	..
Coastwise,	21	1,694,969	13,310	18,512	..	1,726,791	99,690	204,403	29,900	250,130	38,100	11,370	633,593	2,360,384	1,670
California,	4	39,600	&	..	..	39,600	..	400	16,200	89,600	43,700	7,000	156,900	196,500	..
	103	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	2,793,876	476,824	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

The above Statement does not include the following vessels loaded for the CONTINENT OF EUROPE, viz., *Adrianus Jacobus, Lively,* and *Pondicherry.*

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,863	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,386	..
Year 1849-50, Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,863	307,623	..	314,946	..	1,094

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn, Sarah Trotman,* and *Palmyra*

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	GRAND TOTAL	Silk Bales	Nankeens Boxes	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Bales
	July Total—In 10 Vessels,			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,004,425	2,923	..	..	145
	Aug. „ —In 9 „			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,264,832	2,670	1	3 pkgs.	6
	Sept. „ —In 8 „			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,612,389	1,196	..	7½ pcls.	..
	Oct. „ —In 11 „			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,680,027	2,850	..	..	95
Nov. 2	Stately,	565	London	..	..	..	..	498,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,000	526,000	333	..	..	41
„ 5	John Bunyan,	466	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	390,000	..	..	..	..
„ 7	Sunda,	381	Cork	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	390,524	..	..	..	..

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Flowery Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales	Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods.	Nankeens Pieces	Nankeens Cases
Nov. 6	Cassiterides	414	N. York	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	460,840	..	11.94	..	..	..

The Cargoes per *D. Godfrey* to Boston, and *Howqua, Candace, Ariel, Wellington, Josiah Quincy, Lantao, Fenelon, John Baring, Panama, Nebraska, Susquehanna, Vancouver,* and *Nestorian* to New York, have not as yet been ascertained.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Black Total Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yng. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	GRAND TOTAL Pounds
Sept. 30	Nerbudda,	428	Sydney	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	397,792
Oct. 9	Quito,	502	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	469,127
„ 9	Mary and Anne,	212	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	181,500
„ 14	Equator,	235	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	190,000
„ 14	Regia,	186	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115,325
„ 28	Anne & Jane,	301	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	191,000
Nov. 6	Catherine,	182	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136,350
„ 14	Marmion,	218	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149,796

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO CONTINENT, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	GRAND TOTAL	Silk Bales
Augt. 20	John Spencer,	452	Rotterdam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	503,070	..
Nov. 15	Annette Gilbert,	283	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	236,378	..

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